VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1103916

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Srishti Dabas

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
26 Aug 2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga Singh School, Karol Bagh, Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has been a land of expression through art of theatre.

We find an old art theatre at JOGIMARA, Chhattisgarh, reflecting the roots of the culture of theatre.

Reflects ideals of Society

1) Social practices represented
eg Marriage rituals

2) Religious ideals showcased
eg Yagyas, mantras.

3) Peace and harmony, contrasted with wars and conflicts.
eg Theatrical performance of Mahabharata.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reflect emotions of society

1) The emotion of love
eg through 'Radha Krishna' acts

2) emotion of devotion
eg through bhakti ras portrayal on stage.

3) eye expressions, facial and bodily movement.

Individuals role in community.

1) the role of women portrayed eg performing household works

2) the 'Nayak' and 'Nayika' as the chief protagonists, while 'khalnayak' as the antagonist.

Hence, traditional theatre proved to be the MIRROR OF THE SOCIETY.

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanchi Stupa forms the foundation of the Buddhist architecture.

Historical Importance

↳ beginning from Ashoka to Post Mauryans to Guptas - all promoted & patronized.

↳ represent rise of Buddhism and its philosophy.

eg Pradakshinpath shows dharma in all spheres of life.

Architectural Importance

↳ various parts of Stupa represent different aspects of Buddhist ideology

eg Toranas show Dhamma in all directions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ Guptas and Post Mauryas added to architecture by decorating railings and gateways.
eg. images of elephants

Inspired future architecture in India

↳ The future development of Chaityas and viharas
eg. largest one at Karle caves.
↳ future monuments also showcase Buddhist ideals

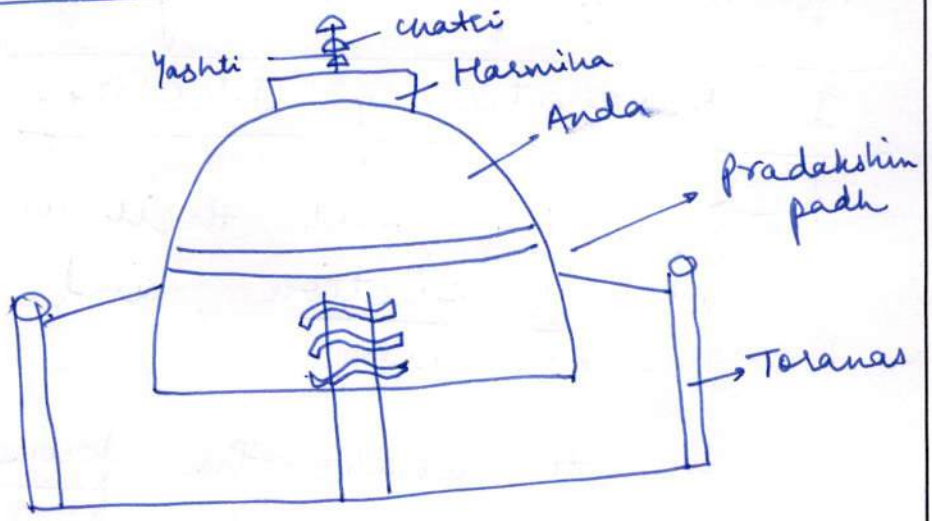

fig: Sanchi Stupa.

As Modiji said: Buddhism can solve every problem on this earth & stupa embodifies it.

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Sarfaroshi Ki Tamanna
ab hamare dil mein hai,
Dekhna hai zor kitna,
bazuein katil mein hai."

(we are ready for sacrifice, the power of the enemy is yet to be seen)
— Bhagat Singh.

Bhagat Singh was a young revolutionary wanted freedom for the nation.

He made breakthrough in terms of

I Revolutionary Ideology

↳ belief that their acts aim at revolution, and not terrorism.

↳ to shake the foundations of the foreign rule.

↳ to inspire youth to fight for Mother India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

II Goals of revolution

↳ Short term goal to create stir and fear in the British.

↳ Long term aim of 'AAZADI', 'SWATANTRATA', ie. freedom in true sense.

III Forms of revolutionary struggle

↳ threw bomb in Legislative Assembly, not to harm but gain attention.

↳ ready to kill as well as get killed for the love of nation

↳ motivating speeches and slogans like:
"INQUILAB ZINDABAD".

Bhagat Singh today also inspires youth as well as everyone with his bravery, conviction and courage

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Meiji restoration took place in 1868 in Japan that metamorphised the society, polity and economy of the nation.

Factors leading to it

① Social decadence in form of poverty, crimes, unemployment needed revolution.

② Politically, Japan was shattered and wanted to restore itself

~~③ Japan's accession of Manchuria in 1937~~

③ Militarily Japan was not self reliant.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Significance of Meiji restoration for Japan

① POLITICAL = Duma, the Parliament was established.
= people got a platform to put forth demands.

② MILITARY – was strengthened & modernized.
– in future helped Japan take over Manchuria in 1937.

③ ECONOMY – got a boost.
– production increased.
– on capitalism lines.
– people got jobs & livelihood

④ SOCIAL – people standard of living improved as economy progressed.

⑤ CULTURAL – Japan's image improved globally.

Hence, Meiji Restoration was a watershed moment in history of Japan.

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The early Moderates believed that India is a 'nation in making' but the extremists countered this view and held that 'India is a nation'.

eg. AUROBINDO's belief in the rise of India with divine mission.

Basis of India as a nation

India called a SUB CONTINENT.

① Geography - Himalayas in North and Ocean in South (Peninsula) binds India together.

② Political aspirations - of gaining and maintaining its independence, sovereignty & territorial integrity

③ History - of shared culture,

and colonial legacy.

(7) Common Beliefs. — in democracy, rule of law, coexisting with traditional practices eg Yoga.

The British countered India rise as a nation through divide & rule and communal politics.

Threats to the concept of Indian nationhood.

(1) Naxalism — due to development deficit
— clash over Jal, Jangal, Zameen

(2) Role of external agents — China and Pakistan sponser violence, extremism & terrorism.

(3) Secessionist tendencies eg Khalistan movement

(4). Maritime security challenges eg piracy, surveillance

(5) Cross border skirmishes eg Galwan

India needs to tackle all these through SMART POWER to ensure Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health. (Answer in 150words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is the largest producer of generic drugs in the world, popularly called as PHARMACY OF SOUTH

Factors that led to growth of pharmaceutical industry →

1. Huge population of India living with poor health outcomes eg. huge stunting (35%), wasting (32%)
2. Poor sanitation & less focus on 'WASH' strategy, leading to diseases eg diarrohea.
3. Government support through incentives & investments eg Mega Drug Parks established
4. for export purpose eg to Africa
5. Covid pandemic further gave a boost to pharma production.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Significance of pharmaceutical Industry

Economy

→ exports of drugs, vaccines add to forex earnings — improving Balance of Payment.

→ Government's revenues improve to be used for social welfare.

→ private participation enhances investments

→ Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) attracted through automatic routes.

→ Economies of scale & agglomeration benefits

Public Health

→ people get access to medicines

affordability

Drugs

accessibility availability

→ Social health outcomes improve
eg decrease in communicable diseases

→ healthy population has multiplier impacts
eg utilize demographic dividend

Hence, pharmaceutical industry aids in creating SWASTHA BHARAT, SAMRIDDH BHARAT — Healthy India Progressive India

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cyclones, derived from the root-term CYCLOS meaning coils of a snake are low pressure areas swirling around in circular motion.
eg cyclone Asani

Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than Arabian Sea.

① Higher temperatures in Bay of Bengal, raises the latent heat of evaporation.

② More influx of rivers reduces salinity and alters temperature & pressure gradient
eg Godavari, Krishna

③. South West monsoon rains/winds on western coast of India cause a cooling effect in Arabian Sea, reducing temperatures

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Coriolis force deflects winds to right in Northern Hemisphere, further affected by shape of Indian coastline of Peninsula.

Fig: Indian coast

(5) October Heat.
after the monsoon rains causes cyclones in Bay of Bengal.

Reasons for decrease in tropical cyclones during SW Monsoon.

(1). Rain brings cooling effect, reducing temperature necessary for cyclones.

(2) pressure gradient is altered affecting cyclonic winds.

(3). Shifting of ITCZ due to apparent movement of sun affects the pressure & temperature

(4) The reduction in low pressure and upper air divergence.

Hence, cyclones differ across space & seasons.

8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanoes are the eruption of lava, pyroclastic material and gases from a vent due to pressure build up inside Earth and movement of magma in astheosphere.

Destructive in Nature

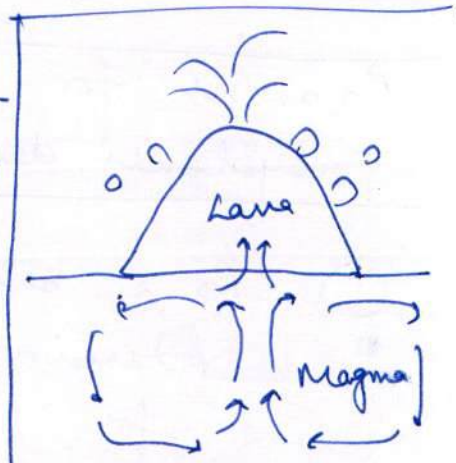

Fig: volcano

(1) causes damage to life & property - destroys infrastructure

(2) harmful gases released cause respiratory issues

(3) pollute rivers and alter the hydrological cycle.

(4) the clouds of dust obstruct sunlight.

(5) Biodiversity loss.

Yet, critical for human life existence on earth.

(1) enrich soil with minerals, improve soil fertility → ∴ aid in agriculture.

(2) cause short term cooling as gases obstruct sunlights — however long term global warming as albedo altered.

(3). renewal of life in long term, despite short term loses → rejuvenation of biodiversity.

(4) creation of islands & mountains & continents due to volcanoes
eg Basaltic plain of Deccan Trap.

(5) hold huge mineral deposits
eg Iron, Mica, etc. → help in Industrial Development.

Hence, volcanoes have double edged effects.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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"Regionalism is the ultimate aim of states, centralization is temporary."
— Christophe Jeffrelot

Regionalism refers to focussing of local needs, aspirations & cultures over the national ones.

Relative Deprivation as a factor.

1. different developmental outcomes of states
eg BIMARU states have poverty, hunger

2. Rate of unemployment varies across states
eg dissatisfaction in Haryana

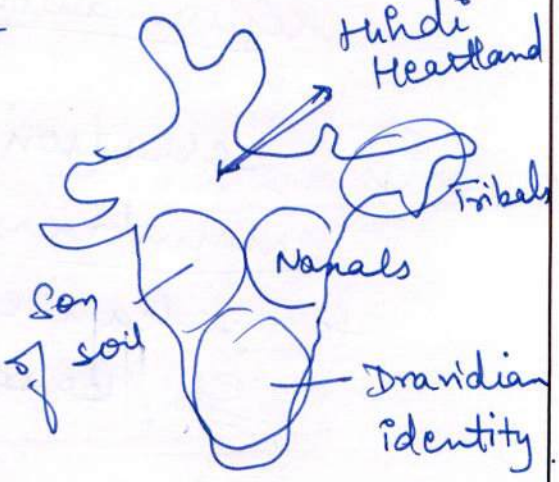

fig: Regionalism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3). Governance deficit in certain sections
eg Naxal affected areas

(4) conflict over resources
eg Cauvery water dispute.

(5). Different financial distribution
eg Finance commission's formula favours North Indian states

(6). Ethnic deprivations & differences
eg Tribals of Kukis, Meitis

Yet there are other reasons also

(1) Political — vote bank politics
→ polarization of voters on regional issues

(2) Son of soil → eg Maratha identity

(3) Historical - British divide & rule policy
- State reorganization act

Thus, regionalism has various facets which is NOT CRISIS OF UNITY but CRISIS OF DEVELOPMENT.

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India aims at achieving SDG 4
— Education for all, through Right to ~~Information~~ Education Act and Sarva Siksha Abhiyan.

Issue of Bullying and School violence

BULLYING →
① Bullying of children from lower castes - calling them with derogatory names.

② prevalence of untouchability in altered forms
eg poor children asked to clean toilets.

③ of transgenders for their identity.

④ of physically challenged students.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VIOLENCE →

① lack of safety of children.
eg recently a school bus driver killed a child

② lack of moral values & rise in rage and anger
eg Ryan International School case where a child killed other child

③ Sexual violence & abuse also reported.

Need to Address Immediately

① Moral education - imparted by teachers & parents both

② Increase surveillance - CCTV cameras

③ easy reporting of cases - approachable teachers.

④ Education not just learning facts but gaining mannerisms & ethics.

⑤ Punishments to act as deterrent

A multi pronged strategy needed to achieve aim of SHIKSHIT BHARAT VIKSIT BHARAT
- Educated India, developed India

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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North East India has had a rich history - politically as well as culturally, shaping and sharing India's destiny.

Role played by Ahom Kingdom

The Ahoms established the 'ASSAM' of those times which was a geopolitical & social construct, much wider than Assam of today.

~~BAIGI~~ LACHIT BORPHUKAN played key role in safeguarding Ahom kingdom - through his military & diplomatic skills

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cultural Identity of NE India shaped

① The cultural practices of rituals festivals, marriage all evolved.

② The 'tribal' identity shaped & strengthened.

③ Role of women in society respected. — egalitarian culture

④ Mother Nature worshipped & protected — belief in Prakrati Rakhati Rakshita (nature protects when protected)

⑤. Emphasis on health and education — through traditional methods of Gurukuls, ayurveda, yoga.

Historical identity of NE India

①. Battle of Saraighat fought with Mughals — watershed moment in history of Ahom kingdom.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Territorial expansion & consolidation done to have solidarity.

(3) British forces resented, though lost, but displayed courage.

(4) Post-Independence, with time new states of Manipur, Meghalaya, etc. emerged.

Legacy in Contemporary Times

(1) The present day society, polity, culture & economy of NE India, especially Assam, shaped.

(2) Lachit Borphukan medal awarded to brave & courageous souls.

(3) Kamakhya temple showcases respect given to women.

(4) Sacred groves to protect nature - living in harmony with nature

North East is thus an integral part of India - [Ek Bharat Shresth Bharat]

12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Various sections of society contributed to the Indian National Freedom struggle

- Women eg Usha Mehta
- Children eg Prabhat Pheris, Vanar Senas
- Peasants eg Kisan Sabha
- Students eg during CDM

But the capitalists support remained ambivalent. Their varying positions were :-

(1) Supporters of national movement

↳ eg Sashipada Banerjee contributed finances as well as moral support

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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↳ The philanthrophic support was primarily after Nehru & Bose took up the concerns of working class.

② Opposers of national movement

↳ Capitalists got more concessions from British than INC.

↳ Socialist activities of INC alienated the capitalists

↳ remained away from the non cooperation movement (1920-22) & civil disobedience movement (1930-32)

Post 1940s : The Change in Approach

1) Capitalists did participate in the Quit-India movement when the entire nation came together in solidarity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2) Various plans & programs were put forth by capitalists — to secure their interests

eg Bombay Plan.

3) ~~to~~ during the Second World War capitalists Benefitted by enhancing production & supplies for war
↳ earned huge profits.

4) The natural culmination of plans of British — Wavell Plan
— August Offer
— Cripps Mission
— Cabinet Mission, etc.

was the Indian Independence on 15th August 1947.

Capitalists ideas incorporated in 2nd FYP ⇒ Nehru Mahalnobis model of capital goods industries → including capitalists in the Growth Story of India → aiming towards $5 trillion economy

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The press, which today is the ~~THIR~~ 4th pillar of Indian Democracy has had a long history of evolution.

Evolution of Press in India →

Introduction of press by the Portuguese in Goa → used by christian missionaries to spread their propaganda eg in Mumbai

↓

Restrictions imposed by British eg Press Act → Metcalfe as the Liberator of the press

↓

Indian nationalists utilised press eg Commonweal → Modern press as the voice of the people

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Repressive policies of British

Lord Lytton was the oppressor of the press → introduced

Press Act 1878

- curbs freedom of press
- permission of British needed before publishing new content
- nationalist press gagged & banned

Impact of press on Indian freedom struggle

1. Early writings during peasant struggles
   eg Neel Darpan
2. showcase the demands of Indians and oppression of the British.
   eg Amrita Bazaar Patrika
3. used by Home Rule League to put forth demands eg Commonwealth

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) used by revolutionaries to voice their discontent & motivate youth.

eg Yugantar magazine, Bandi Jeevan & Philosophy of the Bomb (Bhagwati C. Vohra)

(5) used outside India also for Indian freedom struggle

eg Ghadar by Lala Hardayal, The Indian sociologist

(6) the main tool for moderates to put forth prayers, petitions & constitutional demands

eg Rast Goftar by Dadabhai Naoroji

(7) prominent leaders like Nehru, Gandhi, Bose, Ambedkar also used press

eg The Indian by Gandhi

Hence PRESS became the major tool to give VOICE to the Indians against the British.

14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Deserts refer to the drylands, the arid & semi arid areas where :

Precipitation < Evaporation

and water is below 25 cm.

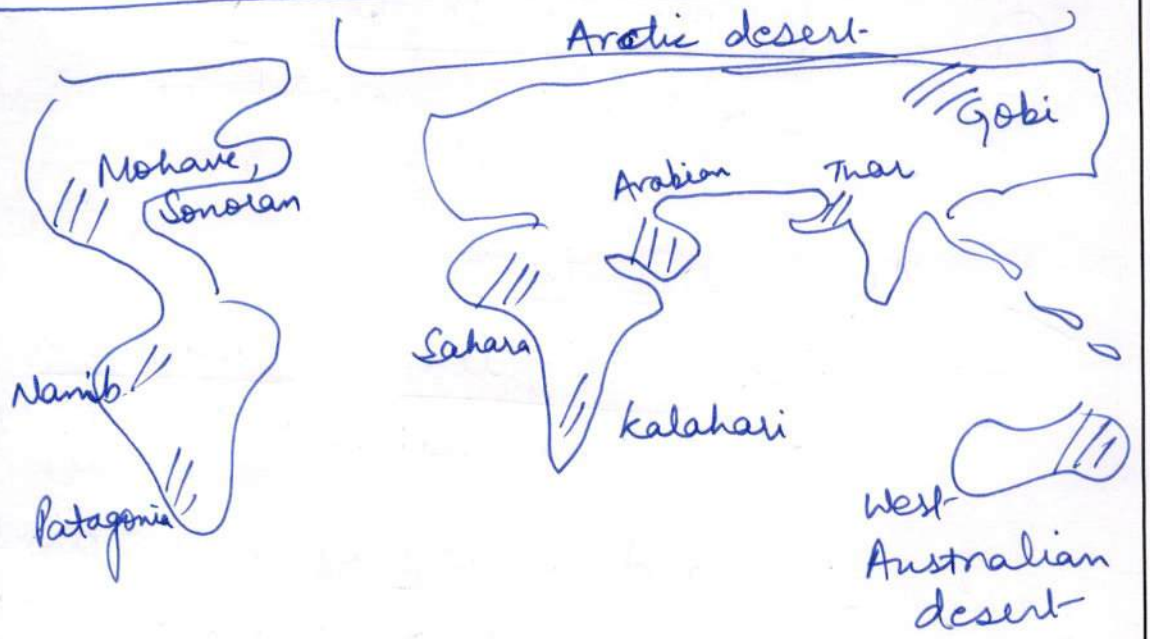

fig: major deserts of world

Factors behind desert formation -

(I) Hot Deserts

(1) Sub Tropical High Pressure Belt

उम्मीदवारों को इसे हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ high temperatures & latent heat

eg Sahara desert

(2) Desiccating effect of cold ocean currents

eg. Cold Peruvian current forms Namib desert

(3) Offshore Trade winds
↳ not bring moisture

II. Cold Deserts

(1) High altitudes & latitudes
→ reduce rainfall & sunlight

(2) Leeward side of mountains
→ Rain shadow effect

(3). Continentality effect
⇒ far from source of water
eg ~~[illegible]~~ Arctic & Antartica

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Major Landforms of Deserts

Deserts, due to high speed winds – dry in moisture content, forms landforms due to erosion & deposition both.

① Barchans
in shape of a boomerang, of sand & dust –

Fig: Barchans in deserts

② Seifs – similar structures of sand.

③ Oasis – formed at areas with little water.

④ Sedimentary rocks are denuded from weaker points to forms various shapes like: (of rocks)

Hence, deserts give rise to various fascinating landforms.

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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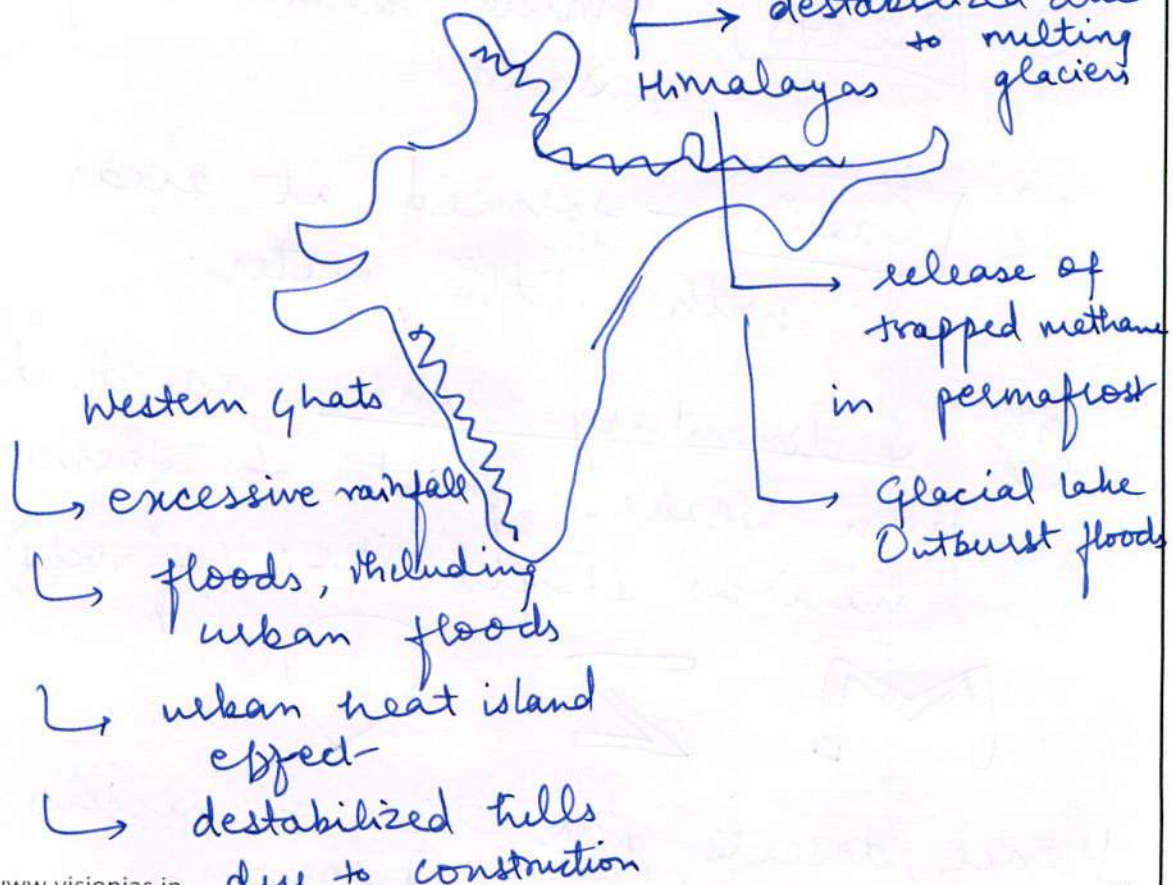
Climate change today is not due to Global warming but 'Global Boiling', (Antonio Guterres) affecting all landforms, including mountains.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Adverse impact of climate change

1) melting glaciers eg Arctic glaciers & icebergs eg A-76 in Antarctica

2) disturb biodiversity - both marine & terrestrial
   eg alter migratory patterns of sea horse.

3) destroy fisheries due to change in ocean currents, thereby affecting livelihood of fishermen

4) release of trapped gases in permafrost → cause health issues + release of zombie virus

5) ↳ invasive alien species also released.

Adverse impact of anthropogenic interventions

1) rise in urban floods due to poor waste management & unsustainable urbanization
   eg Mumbai, Bengaluru, Delhi (2022)

2) unsustainable tourism.
↳ destabilize mountains due to overloading by superincumbent load
eg Joshimath tragedy.

3) illegal mining, overgrazing, deforestation → all further contributing to global warming & climate change = A vicious cycle.

Initiatives taken for sustainable management of mountains

Structural
- ↳ check on illegal constructions
- ↳ retention walls to check landslides
- ↳ climate smart agriculture
- ↳ disaster resilient buildings

Non structural
- ↳ Early warning systems & hazard mapping
- ↳ sensitization of people for behaviour change
- ↳ eg reduce usage of ACs
- ↳ CSR funding
- ↳ Green & Blue Bonds

All this, along with Dharamshala Declaration for Sustainable Tourism is the need of the hour.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sand resources constitute Minor Minerals in India, under the regulatory oversight of State governments.

Reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources

① Reclamation of land - to accomodate the rising populations
eg Mumbai made out of islands

② Illegal sand mining - involving nexus between bureaucrats, corporates & mafia.
eg in Odisha - Bauxite mining

③ Sand mining across deltas.
- as they contain silt - for industrial use
eg across Krishna Godavari river basin / delta.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margi

(4) Overexploitation for industrial use — to build buildings as urbanization increasing at rapid pace (> 50% India to be urban by 2040)

(5). Sand resource managed by state governments — hence lack of uniformity & oversight.

Impact of ~~unsta~~ unsustainable sand management

1] destabilizes land → leads to land subsidence & landslides

2] leads to salt ingress at coastal areas due to ~~de~~ sand mining at deltas.

3) thereby affects fresh drinking water → leads to health impacts & diseases eg kidney stones

4] affects ground water recharge — hence hampers hydrological cycle.

5] illegal sand mining hurts economy as minerals are diverted

6] increases the extreme climate events risks at coasts as buffer of sand reduced eg. at sunderbans.

7] harms biodiversity eg mangroves.

Remedial measures for Sustainable Sand Management

① increase vigilance of police & bureaucracy to reduce illegal sand mining.

② state governments to be nudged to come up with laws → central government to ensure uniformity - (Model law by Niti Aayog)

③ sustainable urbanization & sand mining without creating pressure on natural resources

④ use of alternative materials like Fly Ash for construction

⑤ coordinated effort of government

corporates civil society

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lithium, the 'gold of the future', given its utility in industrial applications → semiconductors
→ electrical appliances
→ solar panels
→ wind turbines, etc

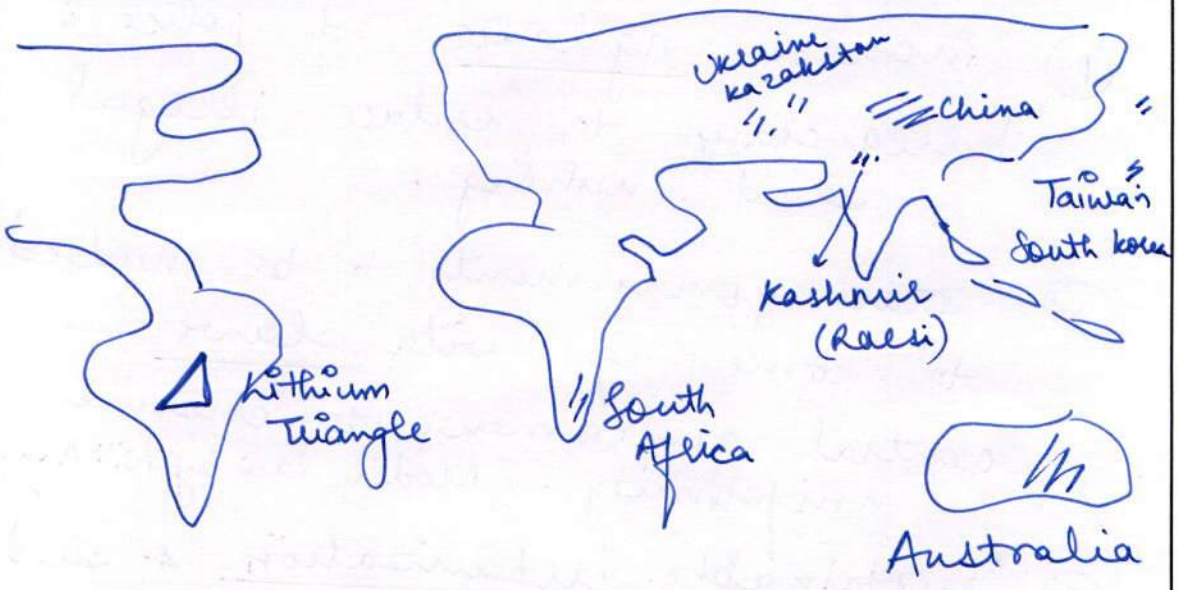
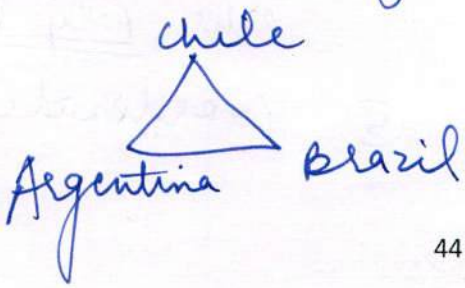


fig: Lithium producing countries

Mainly it is the Lithium Triangle in South America that holds maximum lithium reserves



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Geo-political aspects of Lithium production

(1) Countries with Lithium reserves	Countries without Li Reserves
→ gain huge geo-strategic advantage	→ depend on other countries for imports
→ boost to their industries & growth + GDP	→ forex used & current account deficit caused.
→ leverage to influence global market - determine supply & price (as supply is limited)	→ foreign policy influenced to have cordial relations with lithium reserve nations

(2). Supply chain resilience is affected during disasters (covid) + conflicts (Russia Ukraine war)

Environmental implications

(1) Methods of extraction of Lithium are unsustainable → cause pollution.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

(2) dumping of e-waste poses challenge.

(3) causes degradation of soil, air & water.

(4) mining destabilises land → cause earthquakes & landslides

(5) Also the social impact ⇒ child labour used in cobalt mining in Congo & distress migration.

Hence, steps taken in this regard

Lithium supply chains

- Strategic Minerals Partnership
- Supply chain resilient initiative (India, Japan, Australia)
- India specific
  - National Semiconductor Mission
  - Design Linked Incentives
  - SPECS initiative
  - MoU with Argentina
- Taiwan & South Korea explorations

Sustainable extraction & utilization of Lithium will boost global economy

8. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Youth form the Demographic Dividend of a nation, which are influenced by the forces of globalization.

Globalization refers to integration, interconnectedness & interlinkages between goods, services, ideas, technologies & people.

Youth identifies with global identity

→ as world becoming global village

→ flexible & fluid identities

→ liberal ideas & thoughts

Youth connects with global events & experiences

→ compression in space & time.

→ event in one part of world known to other via social media

उम्मीदवारों के हाँस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidat must not write on this marg

eg The Identity of a westernized & liberal youth resembling modern outlook.

eg The Death of Mahsa Amini — youth took to twitter to protest

Impact of globalization on various aspects of youth identity

I POSITIVE IMPACTS →

(1) Political - more youth participating in politics, which hitherto seen as 'dirty' field.
- politics of progressive ideas.

(2) Economic - more opportunities globally eg in Google.
- rising to highest posts eg Mark Zuckerberg.
- rise of gig economy provides flexibility of work.
- rise of e-commerce → job opportunities

eg food tech : Swiggy
mobi tech : Uber
Edu tech : Byju's
} Youths participate

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Social & Cultural – identities of youth are shaped.

eg liberal thoughts of equality.

– participate in movements for change

eg #MeToo, Fridays for future

– love marriages, same sex marriages

Yet, Negative Impacts

① Rise in crimes by youth

eg Boys locker room on Instagram

② Radicalization – terrorists propaganda

eg Kerala Youth by ISIS

③ Loss of traditional identities

↳ handshake over namaste

↳ English over regional dilects

↳ not respect to elders.

④ frauds increase eg online dupping

⑤ Families broken

↳ nuclearization of families

↳ more divorce rates.

↳ inter religious marriages still lead to honour killing

Hence, Globalization led to both Boons & Banes.

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Indian fertility replacement rate has declined to 2.1 as per recent NFHS-5, yet it became the most populous country of the world, surpassing China, with over 1.4 billion people

Future Demographic concerns

Concerns: Ageing population

- more number of dependents
- not add much value to economy.
- need immense care & support.
- lack of geriatric care
- mental health issues - depression & loneliness
- rise in crimes by maids

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps to be taken →

① Geriatric caregivers — to ensure preventive & proactive medical facilities.

② Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
↳ SAGE & SACRED portals to enhance employability of old age
↳ Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana.

③ Link orphanages to old age homes
↳ elders are the best caregivers, + not feel lonely.

Concerns

Weak Social Security System →
- Lack of government expenditure
  - of Health, only 1.5% (against 3%)
  - education, only 3% (against 6% target)
- reduced role of private sector
  ↳ profit motive
- leakages & corruption in PDS (49% as per CAG)
- ↳ lack focus on millets & micro-nutrients in NFSA 2013.

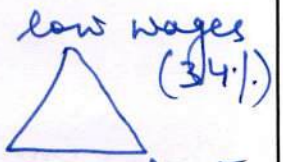
उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Steps to be taken for social security

1] Government expenditure increase on education, health, food security
- Ideals of welfare state.

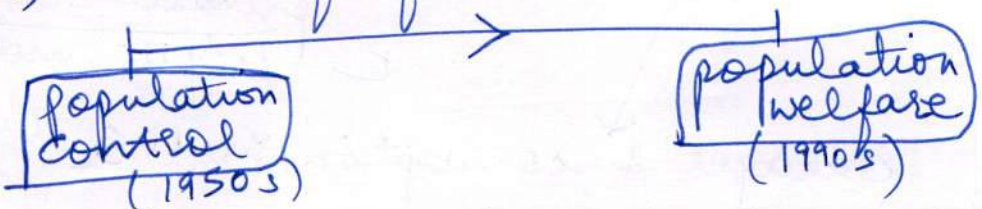
2] Boost to Gig economy → labour codes to be implemented to secure
↳ fair & minimum wages
↳ social security benefits
↳ occupational safety.

3] Women specific measures
↳ Reena Strategy and Saas Bahu Sammelans → for reproductive health.
↳ overcome trinity of →



↳ decision on family planning & contraceptive use.
↳ education as best contraceptive.

Thus, the shift from:



needs to be further taken to SUSTAINABLE POPULATION DEVELOPMENT for India to become developed nation (Panchplan)

0. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Currently 30% of India's population lives in urban areas which is expected to increase to 40% by 2030 & 50% by 2040.

Challenges faced by urban poor

- poor mobility
- Slums
  - ↳ 17% of poor live in slums
  - ↳ around 65 million
- lack of hygiene & sanitation
- lack of basic necessities
  - eg 30% lack access to safe drinking water.
- safety concerns for women
- health issues due to overcongestion of living spaces
  - eg 33% live in areas less than that a US prisoner lives in
- lack of formalization
  - ↳ still 90% unorganized sector

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Welfare of urban poor to be at centre of public policy

1] Education → to ensure poor are able to afford & access quality education → give smartphones & Internet
eg Swayam & e-Diksha

2] Employment → formal opportunities
→ at area of residence to reduce distress migration.
eg Urban Mgnrega by Rajasthan.

3] Sanitation & cleanliness. →
focus on 'WASH' strategy
↳ decrease diseases
↳ eg Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

4] Affordable mobility
↳ as traffic congestions increase in urban areas
eg expand public transports.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5) Rehabilitation of those living in illegal slums → also provide livelihood opportunities.

6) Tackle safety concerns of women, transgenders, children → as there is intersectionality of challenges due to poverty.

7] provide a safe & clean living space → reduce pollution
eg Smog in Delhi
↳ encroachment of wetlands eg Mumbai

Yet challenges of exist:
- finances
- increasing population
- unsustainable urbanization
- lack of government coordination

These have to be overcome to ensure safe living & prosperous India as well as Bharat.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे** | अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours*** | *Maximum Marks: 250*

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1103916

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Srishti Dabas

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
26/Aug/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga Singh School, Karol Bagh, Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

VISION IAS

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per WHO, food security refers to the availability & affordability of nutritious food, to all people, at all times, to ensure standard of living & healthy lifestyle.

Dimensions of food security

- **Availability** – enough production in farms
- **Accessibility** → through PDS & ration shops
- **Affordability** – keep check of price of food
- **Utilization** – effective absorption by body

India's status in food security

There is dichotomy → largest cereal producer
→ Yet, hunger ridden

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Negative status.

1] High level of hidden hunger.
→ lack of micronutrients like Fe, Zn.

2] Health outcomes
- Stunting 35%
- wasting 32%
- underweight ≈ 30%

3] Due to huge poverty → around 230 mn multidimensionally poor.

4] High anemia in girls due to iron deficiency. (≈57%)

But, some positive steps taken:-

① Biofortification of rice
of Vitamin A

② PDS & MSP systems to ensure food availability.

③ India successfully in bringing out 415 mn out of poverty in 15 years.

Hence, we are in the right direction to ensure Swasth Bharat (Healthy India)

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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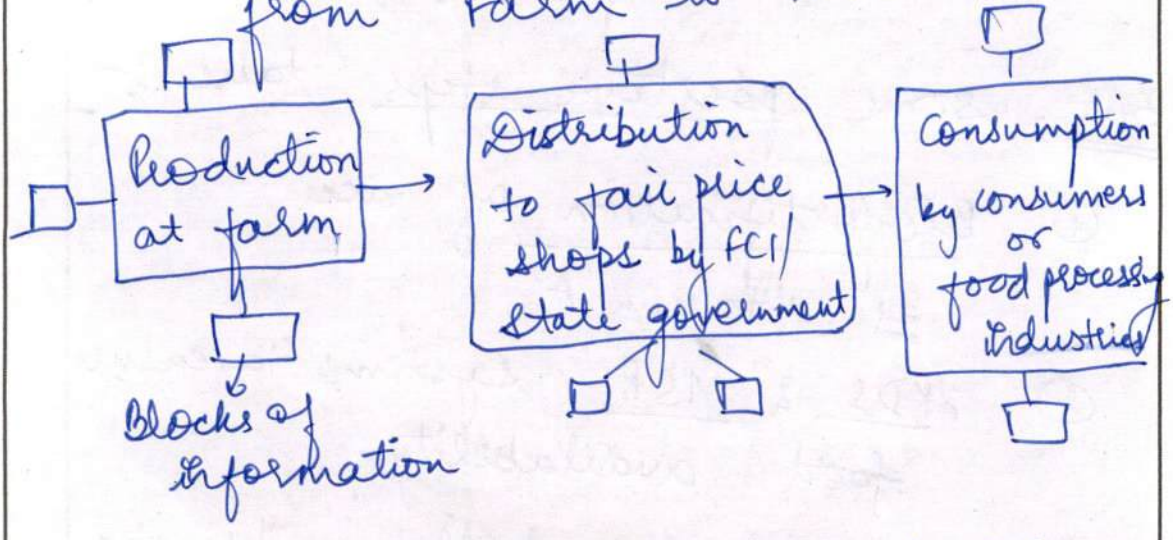
We are living in the INTERNET AGE where technologies are spreading like fire with applicability across sectors.

Potential of Blockchain in Agriculture

① supply chain management from farm to fork.



② Efficient management of Public Distribution System → check leakages and Inclusion, exclusion errors.

③ Storage in godowns & transportation can also be streamlines →
reduce corruption (currently 49% in PDS – CAG)
→ reduce wastage (currently Rs 92,000 = Niti Aayog)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Potential of ChatGPT in Agriculture

① provide advisory services to farmers regarding → inputs to be used.
→ climatic suitability to different crops.

② help increase awareness of farmers as well as consumers about nutritional benefits of crops eg Millets as Nutri cereals.

③. Resolve queries, provide extension services, devise plans for farmers for crop management

Hence, technologies like IoT, Quantum, AI, etc. also will lead to SMART FARMS & SMART FARMERS making our ANNADATAS as AGRIPRENEURS

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

De-Dollarization refers to the phenomenon of dollar losing its significance ~~and~~ as a global currency and other ~~curries go~~ currencies gaining prominence.

eg Recent move towards Yuan Internationalization

Factors leading to De-Dollarization

- Geopolitical → Rise of China & Decline of USA, the shift from Pax Americana to Pax Sinica
- Geostrategic – USA exit from Unesco, JCPOA, declining role in WTO, Paris agreement
- Geoeconomic → Due to US sanctions on Iran & Russia, moving towards use of local currencies for trading.

Dollar losing dominance soon

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Yes!

- Rupee internationalization in talks.
- Rupee-Rubble mechanism established for trade with Russia.
- Hegemony of China's Yuan rising
- The Vostro accounts opened can deal in local currencies, bypassing US dollar.

No!

- Full capital account convertibility of other currencies less likely (∵ volatality)
- Hegemony of US dollar immense & SWIFT controlled.
- More than 90% trade occurs in $.

Hence, there are both possibilities as economy of the globe is in flux (Russia Ukraine war & supply chain disruptions by covid). Only time will tell whether $ prevails or denies.

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's food security regime, including MSP, PDS through fair price shops and NFSA (National Food Security Act 2013) is under pressure by →

1) WTO → challenged by developing nations as trade distorting → question whether to consider them under blue box or amber box.

2) Peace Clause → India takes benefit of peace clause as developing nation which is often criticised.

3) USA – time & again challenges India's food subsidies of power subsidy, fertilizer & food subsidy.

India's stand to retain food subsidies

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1] Developing nation, with largest population (1.4 billion) & huge poverty (230 million) necessitates government help.

2] Welfare state model of India's governance cf art. 38, 39 to reduce inequalities.

3] The subsidies meant are not trade distorting, and within permissible rules.

Yet, we must agree that there are some challenges → huge fiscal burden (≈ 17 lk cr on MSP & 2 lk cr food subsidy)

→ exclusion & inclusion errors

→ leakages & corruption (49% in PDS as per CAG)

Hence, need to overcome these challenges by digitizing supply chains, use of technology (eg: blockchain) & effective targetting of ANTYODAYA for their SARVODAYA.

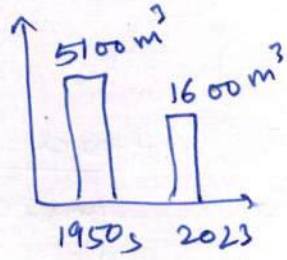
5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Water-Water everywhere,
not a drop to drink."
— Rime of the ancient Mariner.

India is facing water crisis as evident from per capita water availability



Steps taken by government to address water needs

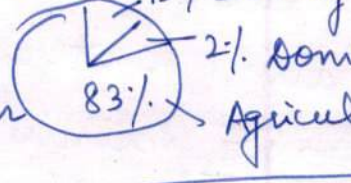
- dedicated Jal Shakti Ministry
- Har Ghar Jal to ensure tap water connections by 2024.
- Atal Bhujal Yojana for groundwater recharge.
- JAL Shakti Abhiyan
  Catch the rain when it falls, where it falls
- Jal Jeevan Mission

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Yet, issues prevail

Water availability

- 30% population does not have access to safe drinking water
- Water scarcity situation when per capita water availability < 1700 m^3 & water stress when < 1300 m^3
- Urban floods & GLOB further cause water shortage of in Shimla 2019
- Due to skewed usage of groundwater



Water Quality

- heavy metal contamination of groundwater of Uranium
- Waste water management is poor.
- Storm water mixes with domestic supply
- Industrial effluent discharge

Hence **prioritised intervention** needed →

- Traditional water saving of Tankas
- Rainwater harvesting
- Water Quality Audits
- sustainable agriculture

to ensure SDG – Safe Water for all

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Climate change : Today shifting from Global warming to Global Boiling"
— Antonio Guterres

The effects visible across Arctic through glacial retreats, major drivers of which are →

Natural factor:

1] Melting of glaciers & ice caps due to global warming, altering ocean currents.

2] Anthropogenic factors :

→ increase in pollution of air, water, soil

→ waste discharge in oceans

→ deforestation & unsustainable urbanization.

→ change in land use patterns more concretization leading to Urban Heat Island effects

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impacts of glaciers retreat

(1) Ecological Impacts

- ↳ release methane from permafrost
- ↳ release the zombie viruses and invasive alien species
- ↳ threat to small island developing nations eg Vanatua.
- ↳ increase in frequency & intensity of climate disasters eg floods, cyclones.
- ↳ loss of biodiversity eg coral bleaching

(2) Social Impacts

- ↳ loss of livelihood to fishermen
- ↳ damage due to floods
- ↳ distress migration : Climate Refugees
- ↳ Social cost of carbon

(3) Economic Impacts

- ↳ loss to GDP & economic growth
- ↳ cost of rehabilitation.

Hence, need for → climate smart agriculture
↳ behavioral change
↳ sustainable tourism

to keep MOTHER EARTH protected through BIOCENTRISM!

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space Tourism is becoming a reality with the launches by SpaceX as well as endeavours of new startups in India.

eg Mission Prarambh – Vikram S

But Challenges associated are –

1] Financial → huge cost of operations & maintenance
↳ trade off with social expenditure.

2] Ethical → the space being used as new arena of warfare
↳ lead to militarization of the global common.

3] Infrastructural → lack of trained manpower
↳ lack of technologies

4) Geostrategic → competition with China
→ Increase in space junk.

5] Inequalities → Increase as only rich can afford.

Measures to be taken to address this

① Astro carta → need of global legislation for all nations

② Sustainable use of Global Common
↳ as Elinor Ostrom (noble price winner) described in book 'Managing the Global Commons.

③ Financing through private sector

④ PPPP → public private philanthropic partnerships!

⑤ Keep check on space debris to prevent Kessler Syndrome.

⑥ Innovations & R&D.

Hence, all nations must aim at preserving space for benefit of humankind.]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

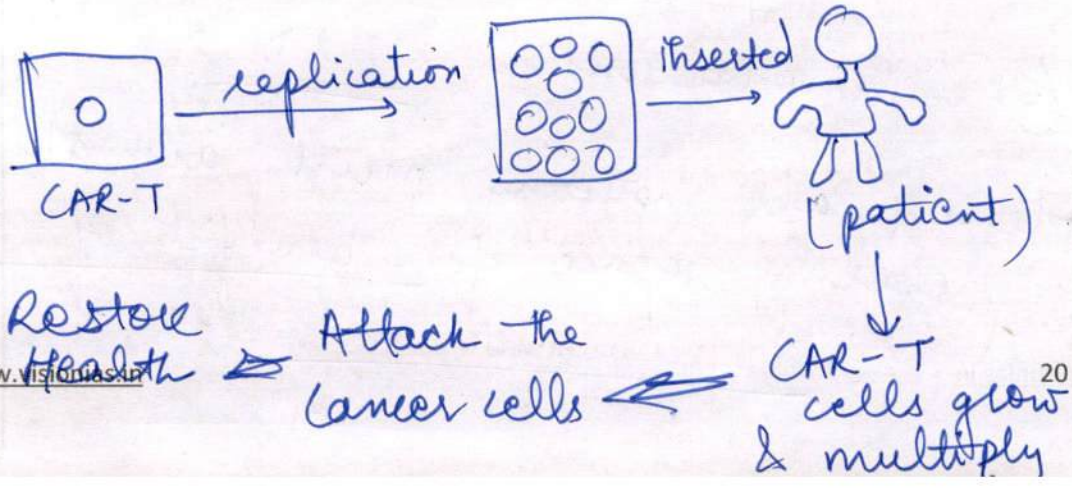
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In this age of technological advancements, Biotechnology is one such arena which has gained huge prominence post covid.

CAR-T cell therapy: Game Changer in Treatment of cancer

Process:-

(1) The healthy cells/tissues are taken which are made to replicate in synthetic material → placed into cancer patient



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) easy process to implement.

(3) cost effective → other treatments for cancer are unaffordable by poor.

(4) easy to administer → unlike the chemotherapy which pains.

CAR-T therapy overcomes limitations of CRISPR-Cas 9 technology

1] Crisps-Cas9 alters ~~genes~~ genes hence seen as → a) risky
b) unethical

CAR-T therapy does not tamper with human genes directly.

2) CRISPR-Cas 9 still under research
↳ not yet deciphered completely due to challenges of mutations

3] CAR-T therapy much more economical & safer than CRISPR

Yet, more research & improvement is needed in CAR-T cell therapy also → to ensure Safety & Beneficense (prevent Malficense) of Biotechnology.

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9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Rise of extremism & terrorism is spreading like 'termites' in the society, hampering peace & stability.

New & emerging technologies used

1) Cryptocurrency → to route illegal money (Money Laundering) for financing organized crimes

2) Deep Web & Dark Web → to evade scrutiny of intelligence agencies.

3) Advanced ammunitions → more destructive & harmful (beyond AK 47)

4) Drones → for surveillance, transportation of weapons

5) AI & IoT → for better planning & coordination

6) Virtual & Augmented Reality → to stimulate future attacks beforehand

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Need for concerted global efforts

① crimes are transnational in nature
② variety of interlinkages between organized crimes – eg drug & money, arms trafficking
③ evades intelligence scrutiny → anonymity.

Hence, need for
- → global consensus on 'terrorism' definition (on lines of CCIT)
- → designating of terrorists by UNSC, without China veto.
- → law on cryptocurrency
- → global coordinations through information sharing. eg Interpol

Steps already taken in this regard
↳ ① ~~Delhi~~ Delhi Declaration by India
② coordinated efforts by FATF, Interpol
③ GPAI – Global Partnership on AI.

all these are steps in right direction

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The border skirmishes between India & China have had long history:

Indo China war 1962	Doklam crisis 2018	Galwan crisis 2020	Tawang crisis 2022

Fig: Evolution of Border disputes

Reasons for tension at border:-

1) violation of ceasefires by Chinese army
2) Infrastructural build up by Chinese army.
3) Security Dilemma & lack of trust between 2 neighbours.
4) India sees China as revanchist power & predatory hegemon.
5) failure of border talks-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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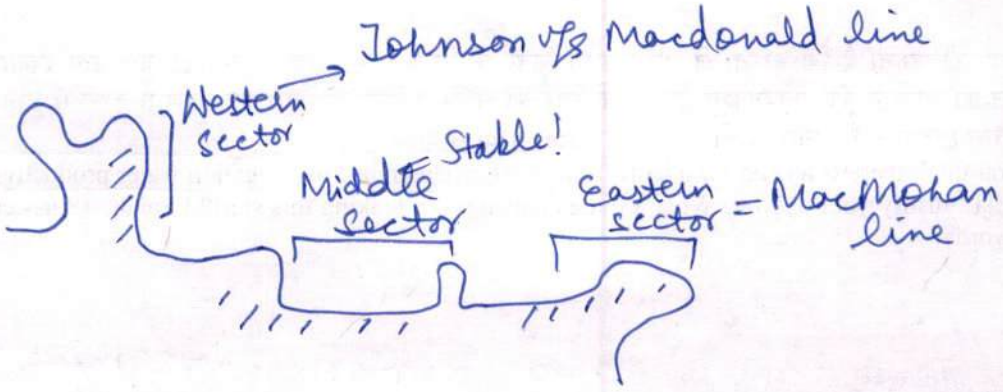


Fig: India China borders dispute

Role of ITBP in handling situation

1. keep surveillance & reconnaisance on the region.
2. coordinate with Border Roads Organization (BRO) to ensure infrastructure stability on Indian side.
3. constant communication (use Quantum technology)
4. use of technologies like AI, IoT, drones for better monitoring of ground realities.
5. be prepared for war like situation — 'hard power'
6. Yet, ensure SMART POWER as per situations

This will ensure sovereignty & territorial integrity of India!

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Both land and water determine the outputs of agriculture or industry, being factors of production, along with capital & entrepreneurship.

Recently, there has been need for shift from land productivity because -

1] declining yield of land. → the food grains productivity reduced.

2] soil degradation because overexploitation of groundwater due to

water guzzling crops
eg Rice 1kg needs 1600 l water

free electricity
leads to overuse & mindless use of water

MSP regime
↳ MSP to rice, sugarcane & less focus on millets

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3] rising population pressure → India becomes largest population of world (1.4 bn) → hence ↑ food requirements

4] urbanization & industrialization
↳ on limited land space available

5] instability of land ∵ landslides/earthquakes

Hence, shift towards Irrigation water Productivity ⟹

① use of micro irrigation → drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation

- efficiency of water usage by crops ↑ by 50 - 70%
- efficient fertigation
- better crop harvest → ↑ yield

② collaboration with Israel for such technologies + efforts of ICAR with more R&D.

③ Precision agriculture → using right amount of inputs at right time, plus use of ICT →
eg using nano technology eg nano urea
biotechnology eg GM crops

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges faced →

1. huge cost of such water efficient technologies.
2. lack of R&D → use of conservative traditional methods
3. lack of trained manpower → poor extension services.
4. impeding water crisis → due to simultaneous droughts & floods
5. low awareness among farmers about drip irrigation, etc

Hence, need for →

1. more R&D & innovations.
2. capital infusion by government
3. financing through Green Bonds, Blue Bonds.
4. skilled manpower → new courses in agricultural universities

This is needed to double farmers' income (Dalwai panel), yet keep it sustainable.

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Hydrogen will soon be the new oil."

The rising population & increasing energy needs of India, necessitate for alternative sources of energy which are sustainable → Hydrogen being the prime of them.

Types of Hydrogen
- Blue Hydrogen (Ocean)
- Green Hydrogen (Renewable energy)
- Yellow H_2 (solar power)
- Pink Hydrogen (nuclear power)
- Black & Grey Hydrogen (coal, natural gas)

Green Hydrogen: Unlock energy security of India

① Clean → sustainable source of energy using renewable sources (only water as byproduct)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) raise production of energy ⇒ reduce imports ⇒ save forex reserves ⇒ improve Balance of Payment

(3). boost to industrial sector → wide applicability in all spheres. eg iron & steel industry

(4) Sustainable Mobility → reduce pollution, release of harmful gases.
Hence, health benefits also.

(5) Aatmanirbharta → self reliance of India to achieve aim of being energy independent by 2047.

more investments → Green H_2 → clean energy → safe driving & healthy lifes → productivity of people improve → Trust on government → more investments

vicious cycle

National Green Hydrogen Mission

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The aim of GoI to enhance production of Green H_2 to 5 mn tonnes through →

1) more investments in hydrogen infrastructure
2) more research & innovations in this sunrise sector
3) enhancing global collaborations of Germany, Denmark
4) give boost to Green Grids Initiative & help achieve INDCs of India.

Yet, challenges remain →
- difficulty in handling highly inflammable H_2
- storage problem.
- difficult to streamline entire process
- lack of usage & awareness among people.

Hence, push to National Green H_2 mission necessary to achieve PANCHAMRIT.

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India being a welfare state aims at ensuring social security & EASE OF LIVING to all people – from rich to poor.

The debate on transition from minimum wage to living wage holds both sides of arguments.

(I) Favour of moving to living wage
ie. BENEFITS of adoption of living wage

1) DPSPs – article 38 & 39 to reduce inequalities
↳ article 42 directly mentions 'Living wage'.

2) Failure of states to ensure minimum wages → lack of uniformity across states

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3] discrimination based on gender
↳ women not get equal wages
↳ goes against article 41.

4] huge informalization of workforce
↳ over 90% lacks social security & minimum wages.

5) Denail of minimum wages → leads to poverty, inequalities
(Oxfam · Time to care report : 1% owns 40% wealth)

Living wages will tackle these issues & ensure
↳ sustainable livelihood.
↳ quality of life of dignity

More importantly, necessary for vulnerable
PWD
Transgenders

(II) Against shifting to living wage
ie. CONSTRAINTS in adoption of living wage
1] minimum wage is statutorily mandated through Minimum wages Act-

2] Lack of clarity over definition of living wage → might increase inequality.

3] easy to enforce minimum wage than living wage : Judicial intervention necessary

4] Living wage is subjective & will differ from person to person
↳ rich will need more as per high standard of living.

But, minimum wage is the bare minimum, a 'floor wage' to ensure survival for all.

Hence, there is need for :→

1. enforcement of minimum wages
2. streamline & bring uniformity in minimum wages across states
3. proactive bureaucracy to keep check.

This will fulfil SDG1 = No poverty & SDG 10 = reduce inequalities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Budget is the document highlighting the expenditure & revenue of the government, the estimates of current year as well as actual figures of preceding ov.

Covers & affects almost every sector of economy

Agriculture
- allocation for MSP, PDS
- farmer welfare policies
- farm loan waivers
- exports of agri products

Industry
- new schemes like Make in India, Assemble in India.
- revenue through taxation, toll collection
- infrastructure development (funding)

Services
- allocation to fintech
- revenues from Telecom
- expansion of UPI

Budgetary process & budgetary policies not in substantial public scrutiny

→ the internal discussions & debates not live streamlined.

→ meetings of Parliamentary committees & DRSCs not disclosed.

→ only key dimensions known eg total allocation in public but sub-components as per ministry.

This leads to challenges like:

1. misfeasance & malfeasance of funds → mismanagement, corruption eg MPLADS
2. underutilization of funds eg Nirbhaya funds <50% utilized.
3. Skewed expenditures eg Beti Padhao Beti Bachao 70%-80% allocation to adv.
4. emphasis on output based framing instead of outcome based

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

eg number of schools & hospitals counted, not quality of education & health outcomes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

But, Budgetary process & policies are under public scrutiny.

→ the accountability checked by Parliament over executive is in a way people's scrutiny as they vote & select MPs/MLAs

→ entire budgetary document available online

→ sub-targets are also mentioned

→ The opposition keeps check through question hour, adjournment motion, etc.

Hence, further there is need to ensure

1. more transparency
2. replies - timely & effective to RTI queries
3. live streaming of budget preparation meetings.

This will ensure people trust in government.

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is the largest milk producing country ⇒ about 190 mn tonnes constituting 24% of global production.

The transformation from Milk Deficit —White Revolution→ Milk surplus
(Dr. verghese kurien efforts)

White revolution led to →
1. ↑ production of milk
2. ↑ cattle rearing & livestock farming
3. enhanced breeds of cows
4. export of milk & milk products globally

(5) cooperative farming & rise of FPOs.

(6) better use of technology.

Yet, productivity of dairy animals remains a concern because :-

(1) Less & poor fodder is feeded to the cows & buffalos, reducing the milk production.

(2) veterinary usage of drugs, medicines to increase milk production (eg: injections of colostrum) affect dairy animals in long run (despite short term gains) → reduce quality of milk & productivity

(3) farmers focus on subsistence farming → focussing on self needs of family, and not aim at increasing production for export sake.

(4) Less focus on genetic engineering → to produce

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

hybrid cattle → with enhanced milk production :

a) conservative mindset of farmers

b) risks of genetic manipulation on biodiversity.

c) associated costs.

(5) failure of FPOs & cooperatives due to

a) lack of coordination

b) poor marketing & branding

c) financing challenges

Hence, there is need to →

1] enhance incentives for farmers to ↑ export of milk

2] focus on food processing industry to enhance value addition to milk to form cheese, butter, ice cream (currently < 10% Milk processed) → need cold storage infrastructure.

3] use of biotechnology for better breeds of dairy animals

to rejuvenate the WHITE REVOLUTION to make India the DAIRY HUB of world.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16: जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Climate change is prevalent, as seen from the rising figures of

CO_2	Methane	NO_x
150% increase	260% rise	123% increase
(419 ppm now)		

owing party to agriculture.

Climate Change due to Agriculture

① Groundwater pollution → water guzzling crops grown (∵ MSP) eg: Rice, Sugarcane
→ free electricity leads to overextraction

② Air pollution ⇒ Stubble burning by farmers of Punjab, Haryana

③ Methane pollution ⇒ livestocks release methane through rumination + dung

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Soil pollution → monocropping extinguished soil nutrients

→ irrational application of fertilizers.

All this disturbs natural cycle of gases like CO_2, SO_2, NO_2, CH_4 leading to climate change & extreme weather events (heatwaves)

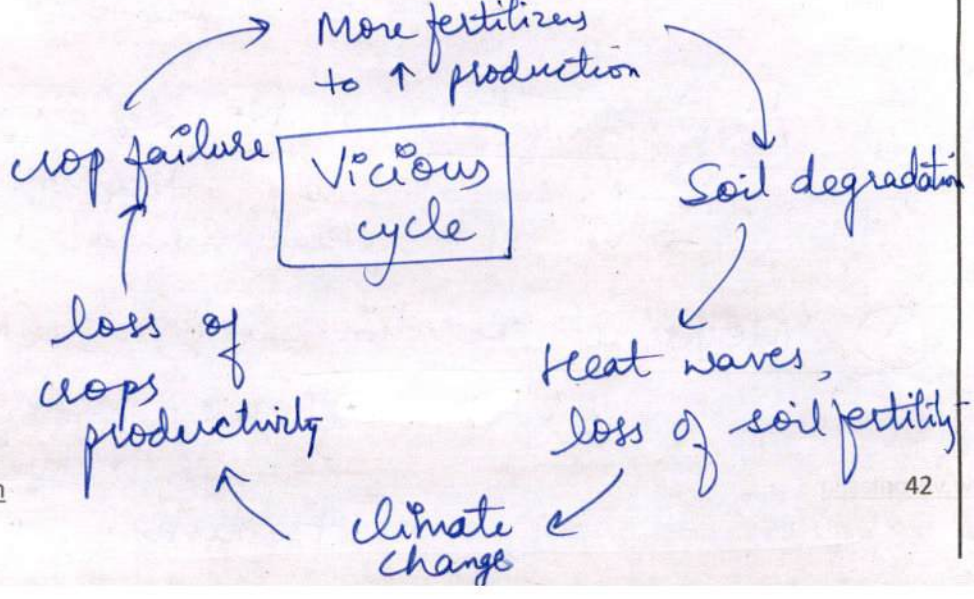
In turn climate change responsible for crop failure

(1) productivity of crops reduces.

(2) pests & diseases impact crops

(3) heatwaves kill the crops due to heat stress.

(4) fertility of soil reduces.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Agricultural Disaster Management Plan

Measures to strengthen resilience of farming community –

① climate smart agriculture
eg Millets farming

② crop rotation, contour farming, terrace farming, mixed cropping
↳ enhance soil fertility & stability

③ conservation agriculture
eg zero tillage, ZBNF.

④ Organic farming → using Jeevamrit, Beejamrit, Naphasa, mulching. eg Sikkim.

⑤ Precision agriculture ⇒ use micro irrigation, fertigation

⑥ Genetic engineering → to produce pest & drought resistant crops

Yet, strategy has challenges of → finances, extension services, farmer awareness, R&D

which need to be tackled to ensure CLIMATE FRIENDLY AGRICULTURE!

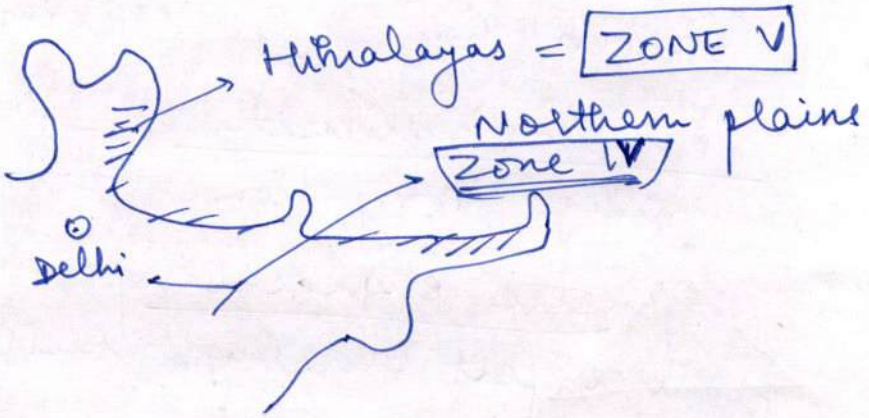
17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Earthquakes refer to the release of seismic energy from earth's crust due to movement of lithospheric plates. It leads to huge destruction of life & property.

Vulnerability to earthquakes originating in Himalayas



① High population density in North India → more loss & damage

② Zones & hotbeds of seismic instability.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Huge infrastructural outlays
↳ rails, roads → vulnerable!

(4) huge rainfall during monsoon destabilize soil → landslides trigger earthquakes

(5) illegal sand mining in Himalayas destabilize land.

(6) climate change induced avalanches

(7) unsustainable tourism.

(8) overloading of superincumbent pressure of Buildings, restaurants

Institutional measures taken to mitigate earthquake

Structural

→ earthquake resilient buildings

→ retention walls to prevent earthquakes

→ shelter houses for rehabilitation

Non Structural

→ hazard mapping

→ Early warning system.

→ mock drills

→ capacity building of masses

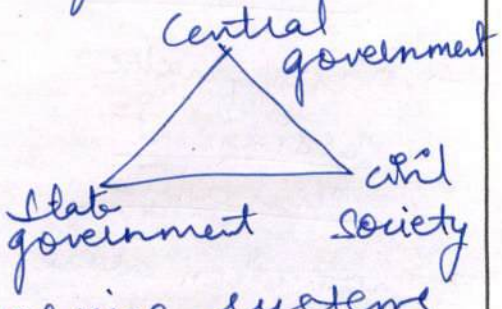
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significant gaps still exist

1. lack of proactive response of NDRF.
2. lack of coordination between NDRF & SDRF.
3. unstainable tourism → waste disposal, high footfall of tourists
4. nexus between bureaucrats, corporates & land mining mafia
5. more focus on rehabilitation, reconstruction & relief (RRR) rather than prevention, preparedness & mitigation.

Hence, the need of the hour is to

1] collaboration between



2] better early warning systems ~~of~~ use NISAR.

to Build Back Better!

18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nuclear energy is derived from the powerful forces of the nucleus.
→ harnessing the energy at atomic & sub atomic levels.

The recently announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion points towards
→ The reaction of nuclear fusion is v. challenging & requires huge energy to bring 2 H_2 atoms together:

$$H_2 + H_2 \rightarrow He + \text{energy}$$

The release of energy has been increased over & above that required to initiate the process!
→ guide to create Artificial Sun of Tokamak

∴ huge scientific breakthrough.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Advantages of nuclear fusion based power production →

① cleaner & greener energy
↳ huge amount of energy.
↳ sustainable process, less pollution

② less nuclear waste as compared to nuclear fission.

③ equivalent to energy produced within the Sun: The ultimate source of energy.

④ Technological advancements harnessed across varied spheres

eg → Transportation – powers mobility for long distance!
→ Medical → use for diagnosis & treatment of diseases
eg chemotherapy
→ Defence → nuclear triad
eg INS Arihant
→ Space exploration → light weight, more durable fuel
→ ↑ mission life

→ Scientific research
eg gravitational waves study

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Limitations of using nuclear fusion at commercial scale

① difficult to harness energy
↳ requires huge outside source of energy which is mostly non-sustainable (coal)

② lack of skilled & trained man-power to handle such complex process.

③ requires huge capital investment
↳ trade off with social expenditure

④ opposition by people →
eg against Jaitapur power plant

⑤ issue of land acquisition

⑥ nuclear waste + disasters
eg fukushima, chernobyl.

Hence, need for better oversight, R&D, financing to explore the SUNRISE SECTOR of FUTURE ENERGY

19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Money laundering refers to illegally routing money from illegal activities. It involves:

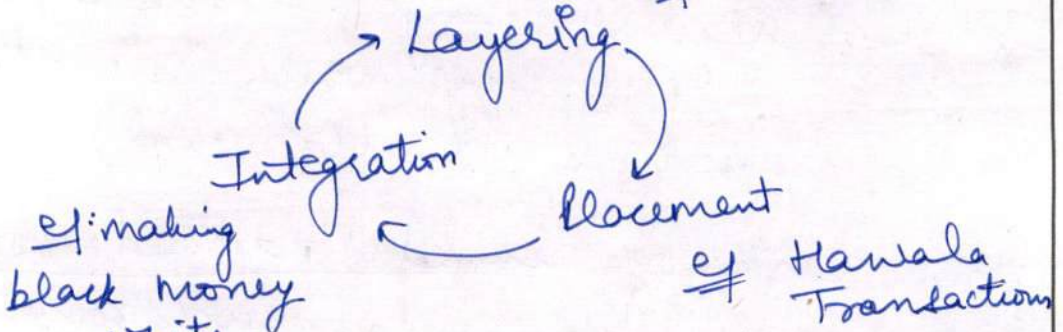


Fig: M.L.

Recent Amendment to PMLA 2002

PROVISIONS
- enhances powers to Enforcement Directorate
- burden of proof on accused.
- FIR equivalent of Enforcement Information Report need not be disclosed.
- stringent penalties

The amendment is efficient in tackling money laundering as →

① proceeds of crime to be taken by ED immediately

② money laundering considered a standalone crime → as a grave threat to national security.

③ powers to ED enhanced to ensure stringent crackdown on the money launderers.

④ Supreme Court also favoured that double burden of proof lies to take up the matter by judiciary ⇒ to streamline the investigation & justice delivery

But, amendment is challenged on following grounds ⇒

① Burden of proof on accused
→ against natural law of justice
→ goes against innocent until proven guilty.

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(2) Makes the investigative process itself punishment.

(3) ED given police powers → out of jurisdiction.

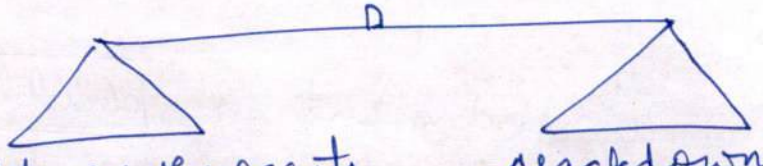
(4) gives ED tyrannical powers → establishing Orwellian state → where innocent can be accused too.

(5) Arrested person need not be informed of reason of arrest → goes against art 22.

(6) passed as money bill to bypass RS
Currently, this matter under consideration of larger SC bench.

Way Forward

(1) Balance needed between



rights of innocents — crackdown on the guilty

(2) principle of necessity & proportionality to be applied to ED.

(3) Global collaboration with FATF, Interpol → SDG 17 to curb menace of Money Laundering

20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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"The Indian Ocean Region (IOR) is the new hotbed of security threats."
— Fareed Zakaria

The centre of gravity of emerging security threats has shifted to IOR, impacting India's security.

Security Threats	Direct Bearing on India's Maritime Border Interests.
(1) Piracy: Illegal entry of men through routes of ocean → involved in unorganised crimes eg drug trafficking	→ makes Indian coastal states vulnerable to menace of drugs, arms, human trafficking
(2) Maritime border disputes eg with Sri Lanka on Katchateevu island.	→ leads to clashes & disagreements - difficult to arrive at consensus

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Terrorism through the route of water eg attackers on Mumbai (Taj) came through Ocean.	→ lack of proactive response & coordination among Indian forces. + rise in fundamentalism & terrorism
(4) Climate change the biggest threat of 21st century.	→ submergence of coastal ~~nations~~ states eg Mumbai. → affect fishermen livelihood.
(5) Illegal, unregulated fishing → ballast water released.	→ depletes fisheries resources; harm coastal states economy.
(6) Surveillance of China eg recently Yuan Wang 5 docked at Hambantota → (An amphibious power)	→ threat not just to India's maritime borders but entire territory.

All these **PROBLEMS WITHOUT BORDERS** have created threat to Indian sovereignty territorial integrity, economy & coastal security

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Robust strategy to deal with threats

① Global collaboration (SDG 17)
eg with UN to enforce UNCLOS → China aggression
eg Regulate High Seas

② Bilateral cooperation
with Sri Lanka → the nearest maritime neighbour.

③ enhance military → ie. Naval power across coasts
eg Naval Security Guards

④ Sensitization of people → behavioural change to reduce global warming

⑤ secure livelihood of fisher-men & coastal communities.

⑥ Coordination with Interpol to curb terrorism

A multipronged strategy needed to secure maritime borders for Peace & Tranquility

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK